SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1904.

Estered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year ..... 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....

Postage to foreign countries added. Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at No. 470 Nassau street. In the Borough

I Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Readers of TRE SUN leaving the city can have the pally and Sunday editions mailed to their addresses may be changed when necessary) for 7 vents a month. Order through your newsdealer or THE SUN. 170 Nassau street.

## The Pendulum.

In soberness and truth these ideas were propounded to the American people by Secretary TAFT in his speech in Vermont on Friday:

" The Republican party has taken steps to secure the gold dollar as the standard of value in this country. It has been aided in maintaining this standard by the unexampled prosperity that has prevalled in the country for the last seven years.

" Should the pendulum swing the other way, should a financial crisis come, should we have re produced the conditions which existed from 1893 to 1898, it might easily become a tremendous strain upon the Government to maintain the parity of the silver dollar with the gold, and there might then arise again the issue which was successfully fought by the Republican party in 1896, namely, whether we should let go of the gold standard and by accepting the standard of silver, cut our yardstick in two and effect a disastrous repudiation.

" It is impossible for a party in power to for close the money question and establish a gold stan dard in such a way that a financial crisis with blundering and repudiating party could not again destroy the monetary basis of business and overwhelm us with a sea of trouble."

Is any man in doubt regarding the quarter from which a renewal of the attack on sound money is to be expected in case the pendulum swings the other way and the conditions described by Judge TAFT recur?

It is the Huns in the background that would be heard from then. With new vigor and extensive numerical reenforcement the Democracy of 1896 and 1900 would return to the assault. Democratic financial policy in that event would not be determined by Mr. PARKER, even were he sitting in the White House. It would not be shaped by his chosen advisers. It would not be settled by the members of the Constitution Club, or inal activities of the past eight or ten years. Not these, but the forces which were strong enough at St. Louis to block the reform movement would dictate the Democracy's course on the money question, if the pendulum should swing the

The query of a North Carolina correspondent is decidedly pertinent: Why is the gold standard to be regarded as aggressive antagonism. A persistent "irrevocably settled" and the policy of preaching of enmity rouses enmity on protection not irrevocably settled?

## In Silver Dan's State.

The Hon, DANIEL J. CAMPAU, affectionately known in Michigan as DAN or DANNY, is one of the pilgrims who crowd into Esopus and the Hoffman House to lay their tribute of bright pink prophecy at the feet of Judge PARKER and TOM TAGGART. Mr. CAMPAU is the Michigan member of the Democratic national committee. The Michigan Democracy has long hankered and hankers still for the unsafe and the unsound. Great, doubtless, is the ardor which Mr. CAM-PAU brings to the support of Judge PARKER, his fellow Bryanite in 1896 and 1900; but is DANNY standing on that "gold telegram"? More likely he's sitting on it.

In 1900 Mr. CAMPAU was chairman of the Michigan Democratic State committee. June 8 of that year, in a letter to the Hon. H. P. MARTIN of Vermontsville, Mr. CAMPAU gave this beautiful testimonial to the great white metal and the love of the Wolverine Democrats

"I favor the free coinage of eleer. If I mistake not, Michigan is a free silver State-certainly the Democratic party in Michigan is a free saver party For years back the party has had in its platform plain, outspoken, unmistakable declaration on this question, and now, more than ever, the masses o the people are earnestly demanding that silver given the place to which experience and history alike show it to be entitled equality with gold."

Mr. CAMPAU also favored that glory of Populist political economy the graduated income tax:

"Now that the Democratic party purposes carry out the expressed wishes of the people and lessen the tariff burden, let those who have been beneficiaries under the protective system give something to make up the temporary shortage that will exist between the Government's receipts and expenditures. At the present time and under ex lating conditions, I favor a graduated income tax."

The platform of the Michigan Democrats in 1900 declared "in favor of a Federal income tax" and the initiative and referendum, and indorsed the Chicago platform and "the movement for the historic union of gold and silver as primary metals." In regard to imperialism, the Michigan Democrats were in advance of Judge PARKER's present position. They were logical enough to see that what is sauce for the Philip-

pines is sauce for Porto Rico: "We sincerely deplore and condemn the act of the Republican majority in each of the two houses of Congress and of President McKINLEY in refusing to be bound by the Constitution in the government of Porto Rico and the other islands recently acquired from Spain, and in putting the United States in the attitude of having the most despotic and tyrannical colonial policy of any modern nation.

We denounce the whole Republican schem of imperial Presidential dependencies, not only as wise, and unworthy of liberty-loving Americans."

Other Democratic thinkers have insisted upon the interdependence of the

averred that the trusts are the fount and origin of imperialism:

"We believe the policy has been dictated to and forced upon the Administration of President McKinley by the mercenary corporations known

So safe and sound were Mr. CAMPAU and the Michigan Democrats in 1900. Is there any reason for believing that they are any safer and sounder now? The itching for office accounts for many reticences and suppressions. If the Michigan Democrats howl no longer for an income tax and weep no more for the wounds of the Constitution in Porto Rico, they are not the less, but the more, radical than they were in 1900. They are not content with the comparatively simple and primitive Bryanism of that year. Their platform of this year calls for laws to fix passenger and freight rates on steam and electric railroads; for laws empowering cities and villages to get posession, by means of condemnation proceedings, of municipal utilities and to operate the same; of laws for the establishing by cities of maximum rates for electric light, gas and street car service.

The "conservatism" of the Democratic party is for Eastern consumption.

The Error of Unionism.

If there exists anywhere, outside of the Sermon on the Mount, any remedy for industrial conflicts it is yet to be discovered. But whether the principles therein enunciated be or be not approved and adopted, no man will deny the hopelessness of harmony and harmonious relations between employer and employee so long as the combatants persist in calling each other scurrilous names and in making each other a target for brickbats.

While the attitude of employers is far

too often devoid of even the elements of consideration and conciliation, it is impossible of denial that organized labor is, in that respect, the more serious offender. The reader of the professed principles and aims of unionism finds them oozing godliness and love of humanity at every pore. Unionism professedly seeks to elevate mankind, to raise the standard of human life to higher levels. Some of its doctrines are beautiful and others are glorious. Yet its daily walk and conversation fail to convince the general public that its object and aspiration lie in any such direc-

The gospel of unionism is preached mainly through a monthly magazine called the Federationist. This is the official organ of an association which claims to embrace 117 international unions, 23,500 local unions, 32 State federations, 614 city central labor unions and 1,478 Federal labor and local trade unions, by the distinguished Gold Democrats who the whole representing a total memberhave rejoined the national organization ship, according to their July statement, in the hope of redeeming it and earning of 1,826,114. To this audience the magafor it by and by forgiveness for its crim- zine sends forth its messages of peace on earth and good will to all men-who belong to the union. For those who do not so belong it has neither love nor charity. It regards them as "scabe" and social and industrial parasites. It loves them only less than it loves those who pay wages.

Nothing provokes and stimulates opposition so much as an attitude of both sides and keeps it alive. It seems difficult for this publication even to refer to the employing class except in hostility. An editorial in its July issue opens thus: "In view of the bitter antagonism newly manifested by the worst elements of the capitalist class against the trade union movement." &c. Lower down, on the same page, there is the following: "There is nothing the workers can do so bitterly arousing the ire of their enemies as organization on trade union lines. The most benighted of greedy monopolists, of rapacious capitalists, sees in the organization of labor in trade unions the opening of a new era in the progress of the movement for justice to Labor. Every species of opposition and obstacles are placed in the way of this growth."

Thus does a leading apostle of unionism lash himself and his followers into a fury of rage and antagonism over a hideous monster which exists only in his own vivid imagination. There may be, and probably are, those who think that they object to labor organization, but they are not of those who have given the subject any careful thought or study. There is nothing in such organization to which any sane or thoughtful man will be disposed to enter either legal or moral objection. It is as legitimate and as justifiable as Chambers of Commerce, fraternal societies or the Epworth League. There is no objection to trade or labor organization, and many of our largest employers not only approve but openly urge such organization. Organization in the world of to-day is the channel of achievement. The issue turns on whether that achievement be for good or for evil.

If unionism would hold permanently place in the respect and esteem of the public, let it follow the Scriptural injunction to "cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment; relieve the oppressed," according to and along the line of its professed principles. Let it refrain from diatribes and pronouncements which stir up anger and vicious sentiments among its members, and which offend the self-respect and sense of decency of those whom they call their enemies." Let it, as an organization, set its face not only in word but in deed against dynamite and all forms of violence. Let it officially denounce and punish such threats as that of President DONNELLY of Chicago, to permit the "strike breakers" to leave the stock yards in peace, but to prevent their return, presumably by force and violence. The American people will stand for only a very limited amount of that sort of work. Their patience has its limit. That reached, the offenders will find themselves and their organization

smashed. Union for legitimate ends and aims conducted in legitimate manner, will find little opposition and much encourtariff and the trusts. The Michiganders agement. Employers will deal on busi- to success in this school of melodrams. is a Republican year.

ness terms with intelligent employees or an intelligent representative. They will resent and resist the methods of the highwayman. The attitude of employers may be far from ideal; but that is no excuse for the bitterly hostile attitude assumed by unionism and preached through its official organ. Scowls and opprobrious epithets will provoke a return in kind. Unionism will do well to remember that it includes only 1,800,-000 of the 30,000,000 people in the United States who are engaged in gainful occupations. They are only a small minority. and they have much to gain. Lacking public sympathy and public support, although they may be able to paralyze trade and industry for a time, the heavlest loss will ultimately fall on them.

Every act of violence is a nail in the coffin of unionism; every threat and every hostile expression makes enemies for its cause. Society is quite as ready to condemn the employer as it is to condemn the employee. This has been demonstrated again and again. Upon the verdict of society rests the success or failure of unionism in America. If it would succeed, let it command respect by its conduct and so win society to its side. It can find no shorter or surer road to failure than that of exciting the enmity and antagonism of society by acts of violence and by deluging the minds of its members with the arguments

and the idea of class hatred. There are hundreds of thousands of employers in this land of ours. Only an insignificant percentage of them can rightly be regarded as "capitalist-anarchists," "greedy monopolists," "rapacious capitalists," "enemies of labor, hypocritical and humbugging enemies of trade unions," "foul mouthed capitalistic press," as employers are called on the pages of the official organ of unionism. As a class they are quite as honest, quite as respectable and quite as humane and godly as those who denounce them in such choice and gentlemanlike language.

The president of the American Federation of Labor has declared that "the labor movement has for its purpose the securing of the best possible enonomic and social conditions for the masses and the attainment of these with the least possible friction." Mr. Gompers can follow no wiser course than that of throwing his powerful influence against the dissemination and establishment in the minds of his followers of ideas and beliefs which can result only in exciting bitter and intense passions.

Modern industrial methods have established new conditions, but they have effected no change in the principles which underlie all relations between man and man, between employer and employee. One of the greatest mistakes of unionism to-day lies in its assumption that employers are the enemies of their employees and in its adoption of a course which is speedily converting and aggressive opponents. A pursuance of this course will sound the death knell of unionism in this country.

The provocation of a class hatred, through editorials in an official organ, in the minds of hundreds of thousands of unionists, is a more dangerous menace to the welfare of this country than would attend a score of coal strikes. It is subversive of our fundamental political principles, and its inevitable consequence is anarchy.

## Fashions in Plays.

dramatic entertainment to Parisians, has been abandoned by its managers and will soon close its doors forever. Recent seasons have been unprofitable, and this discouraging state of affairs is attributed to the public's loss of interest in the farces produced there. They were so similar in character that "Palais Royal farce" described the brand throughout the theatrical world.

New York lost interest in this style of play long ago. Unfaithful and sporty husbands, actresses, befooled wives, gendarmes, indignant mothers-in-law. elderly rakes, knowing waiters-these were the invariable Palais Royal types. The plays they figured in differed only in detail. After a while it became difficult for the playwrights to shake the colored glasses of the kaleidoscope into new combinations. They could sustain interest in the old situations only by adding a stronger flavor to the concoctions, and then they seasoned them so highly that little was left to the imagination. Even the special public of the boulevards for which these pieces were written began to find them dull; so another mode of dramatic production has been added to those accumulated in the

These plays, intended for audiences with theories of domestic morals so different from our own, had to be changed for local consumption. In spite of alteration, the suggestion of alien manners was not to be eradicated from them. In other respects they became insipid farces of marital intrigue and met with no real appreciation. That they were produced year after year is only further evidence of the difficulty encountered by managers in securing the plays necessary to meet the demand. These French pieces were at least the work of experienced playwrights, and that circumstance diminished somewhat the chances of failure. They had ceased to interest the American managers, however, before the

source of supply in Paris ran dry. The Palais Royal is not the only foreign theatre that finds no demand for its plays here. There were formerly few dramatic seasons in New York without one of the heavy, slowly moving British melodramas with the Drury Lane hallmark. In sentiment and in humor they were nearly as far away from American sympathics as these French pieces. But they could at first stun their audiences into some kind of a sensation before the play was ended. Dynamite was sometimes necessary to accomplish this climax, but it ultimately arrived. During recent years it took too long in arriving, for dramatists had exhausted almost every means of giving spectators

So another exotic dramatic production

has disappeared. The path of the American dramatist has just been cleared of two competitors; but the list of works by native dramatists to be produced this season is not yet long enough to cause any emotion of patriotic pride.

A Baltimore Campaign Bard.

The Hon. Louis Michel of Baltimore has been good enough to send us his latest campaign song. It is called "Hail, Roosevelt and Fairbanks!", and runs to the tune of the author-composer's original song, "Don't Cry, Thou Yankee Maid!" We have so many friends among the campaign poets that we must decline to express any preference. The success of a song is the resultant of the velocity and force of the lungs and larynxes that expel it, the voices that utter and the ears that hear it. It is GANOT'S business and none of ours to figure out the mechanical equivalent of Mr. MICHEL'S efforts. In our usual spirit of clarity toward all and malice toward none, we give Mr. MICHEL's final chorus:

"Two leaders wants the nation that stir the masses"

Two followers of LINCOLN, hall, ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS modern, fitting statesmen that typify the land

vict'ry grand." This is the motion and these are the feet of the Nibelungenlied.

Where Lincoln's spirit spurs us on to one more

Deeply interesting to all ploughmen of the fields of song are Mr. MICHEL'S notes on technique:

"The word Roosevelt comes in with either two r three syllables, just as the occasion requires, and we want to say about this plastic feature that Roosevelt is one of the most convenient words to find a rhyme or sentence for, especially when the poet's heart is in the work."

We shan't try to bridle in the struggling Muse in vain or chaffer for syllables with a sacred bard. Mr. MICHEL is throwing down the bars, enlarging the terms of the license. He rhymes Roosevelt" with "compelled" and with "held." "T" seems to be synonymous with "d" in Baltimore. To resume the study of prosody:

" Feirbanks is also a splendid word to coin cor responding rhyming words from, and with the proper poetle construction of the sentence, contrary to the fears of many, Fairbanks is a most conjuring word for poets that labor with love and principle.

It seems incredible, but Mr. MICHEL wrote this song in twenty-two minutes. Of his own self-sacrifice he says simply:

"We would have refused to offer our own patriotic air of ' Don't Cry, Thou Yankee Maid!' for the whirling, exciting phases of a political campaign, but after due and careful reflection-knowing, too, that both Mesers. ROOSEVELT and FATRRANCE appreciate the labors that we performed for bothprior to their nominations-we have decided that both of our standard bearers are quite worthy of our dedication of words as well as melody, hence those who would be its friends into active | they are welcome to 'Hall, Roosevelt and Fairbanks! "

With the prodigality of genius, Mr. MICHEL gives his song to the Republican party. With something of the divine arrogance of genius, he assures us that "no matter where the audience may be, in the high-toned city or near the frontier in the far West, the tune and the words will sweep every audience off its feet."

Oxford educated JOHN HARVARD .- New York Guess again.

Hon. JACK MINER MUNROE'S The old Palais Royal Theatre, which sions as a heavyweight fighter of the first has for years supplied a certain kind of rank were squelched completely at San Francisco Friday night by that distinguished and triumphant professor of the manly art the Hon. JAMES BOILERMAKER JEFFRIES. MUNROE has been much overrated as a fighter, merely on account of his great size, undoubted grit and willingness to take punishment. JEFFRIES'S success in this battle will go far to confirm the opinion of the fancy that he is the greatest ring fighter who has lived since the palmy days of JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN; and many will be strengthened in the belief that he is the peer of that mighty man in his days of unquestioned supremacy.

> The Hon. JOSEPH WELDEN BAILEY WILL be forgiven if, on reading the comments on his Brooklyn speech by the newspaper press professing and elucidating his own political faith in these parts, he arrives at the conclusion that he is in what another distinguished Democrat called "the enemy's country."

It would seem that the Chinese ought to be particularly well informed about the Russo-Japanese war and its causes. There has been for some time a semi-official paper in Chinese published in Pekin under Japanese auspices. The Russians, not to be outdone, started another through the Russo-Chinese Bank. Each of these partisan journals gives political and war news from its own point of view, leaving to the perspicacious Chinaman the task of disentangling the contradictions. Now the Germans, fearing the effect on the Chinese mind and public opinion, have started on their own account a newspaper which will interpret the views of the German Legation-those, of course, of the German Government. Incidentally it will endeavor to counteract the distrust of German intentions in the province of Shantung, which is said to be becoming very pronounced.

It would be exceedingly interesting to know what the Chinaman thinks of it all.

In the Congress elections of 1902 this the vote: 

In "scattering" are included the votes east for the Prohibition, Socialist and bolting" candidates for Congress. This ecattering vote was largest in Pennsylva-nia, conceded to be Republican. In four States at the Congress election of two years ago, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, the Republicans made no cominations and their vote therefore falls short of what it would have been had there

been a contest in those States. The Democratic national ticket in 1892 the last year of Democratic success, polled 5.552.000 votes, and the Democratic vote at the elections of two years ago was slightly in excess of 5,000,000.

On the other hand, the Republicans 1892 polled 5,175,000 votes, while in the Congress elections of two years ago they polled 5,455,000, an increase of 280,000. Acording to the almost unbroken precedent of the Congress elections held two years to advance of the Presidential contest, 1904

TELEPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There appeared the other day in the London Times an account by Mr. Rider Haggard of a telepathic communication between him and his favorite dog which he evidently considered of great importance. It seems he had a nightmare in which he dreamed that his dog was being killed and cried to him for help. It turned out that the dog had been killed about that hour. It does not seem that the coincidence of time was exact, while as to the manner of the dog's death the dream gave no sign, or none that could be deemed a coincidence. The narrative, I confess, seemed to me less important as a proof of mysterious agency than as a proof of the extent to which fancy can operate on very slight materials, even in a strong mind. Mr. Haggard designates his dream as a nightmare; the cause of nightmare is indigestion; and it is difficult to believe that indigestion is a factor in

the operations of the spirit world. All the cases of telepathy of which I have read have seemed to me to resolve themselves either into fulfilments of natural expectations, as in the case of warnings that a person known to be sick is dead, or into accidental coincidences, of which in the chapter of accidents there are sure to be many, some of them curious and striking, the occurrence being afterward dressed up by the retroactive imagination of which we are all apt to be the unconscious dupes. It has been remarked that there has often been a letter in the case and that

the letters have not been produced. I may mention an instance of accidental coincidence which fell within my own knowledge. A person living at Oxford was staying at a house at some distance from that city. Crossing a heath, he was attacked by faintness and lay for some time prostrate on the heath. When he got back to the house in which he was staying he found that at the very moment when he was lying on the heath a tele gram had been received from his servant at Oxford asking whether it was true that he had died suddenly. Another person of the same name had died suddenly. This was the explanation. Had the fainting fit ended differently, here would have been a telepathic warning, and if not with a

letter, with a telegram as its proof. As to spiritualism, one can only wonder that the imposture should have survived such a series of exposures. It in fact exposes itself, since the spirits must materialize before we can be made sensible of their presence. The planchette has produced nothing but absurdities. Such a mode of communication adopted by spirits is a flagrant absurdity in itself. The delusion is probably kept alive by the craving for intercourse with the lost objects of affection. I believe I once told you my own experience. The premier medium of the day, illumined by a spirit which had entered him, recounted to me the misfortunes of my nephew, when a nephew I never had. In this case I rather suspected that the spirit was trading on a hint given her by a friend who was himself misinformed. When I asked whether I was married, the answer was that I seemed to be alone in

the material world and yet not alone. It is needless to say that there has always been a craving for the supernatural, which has shown itself in the eclipses of religion. With the collapse of Roman religion came the mysteries of Isis; with the collapse of mediaval Catholicism came the prevalence of astrology, which captured minds so powerful in different ways as those of Wallenstein and Kepler. Such fancies as spiritualism, telepathy, planchette, seem to be the offspring of a similar void in the soul, created by the departure of traditional religion. They will not help us to save or revive our spiritual life. They will act in the opposite way. They will seduce us into grovelling superstition. There are physical mysteries still to be solved by physiology, no doubt. The creative action of the imagination in dreams is one of them, linked no doubt with the general mystery, still profound, of memory. But there is no place for the supe natural. Let us put that away forever.

Stories of the "Danbury News Man." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The late James Montgomery Balley, the "Danbury News Man," possessed a humor so different from that of the newspaper wits who preceded him that he may truthfully be called the pioneer of the school that is now so familiar to all readers.

He was witty because he could not help being so. He saw a funny side to everything. This humor was unstudied and irresistible. He once had occasion to call on a man who had an office near the top of a Chicago "akyscraper." For some reason the elevator was not running

and Balley was obliged to walk upstairs. When he arrived at his destination he had just enough energy left to stagger into the office and inquire of a clerk, the only occupant: It was several minutes before the clerk recovered from the shock.

The last words he spoke to his employees was

a joke uttered during what proved to be his fatal filmess. He had been ill a few days, and had recovered sufficiently to visit his office. The employees gathered around him and one of ther "Pretty well," was the response. "I was able

to come down in one back this morning."

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"The purple cow" has been outdone by "the purple horse"—and that in Glencoe. Otto Spinoza, proprietor of a dyehouse there, has disturbed the artistic sensibilities of so e residents by the purple, green, pink and other dyes and combinations of dyes with which he has "decorated" his white horse. When the horse first appeared in its new colors the residents were amused, but as more brilliant colors were added from time to time and the horse became less and less presentable, an attempt was made to have it kept from the streets. The police were appealed to, but decided the horse could appear in whatever tints its owner chose.

The critics turned for aid to the village improvement society. This organization appointed a delegation to wait upon Spinoza in an attempt to induce him to keep his horse less in the public gaze or else present it in a more subdued and pleasing array of colors. He refused, arguing that it made no difference whether the horse harmonized with the landscape or not so long as it did its work faith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of July 3 I read an article about bees and the efforts that are being undertaken to produce a bee without a sting. Here, at an elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, I have three different kinds of bees, all without stings. The largest kind are about the size of your common bee, the other two are smaller, and all are good honey producers. It may interest some of your readers to know this. Perhaps by crossing the Italian with the largest they may accomplish their object of producing a stingless bee quickly and economical

HACIENDA CHOCOLA, Guatemala, C. A., Aug. 2. Successful Practitioners.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Did you know that Messrs. Bright and Early represented the defendant in the case of the Bank vs. Lumber Company, 91 Fenn., 12? I need not say that, having such a start on the plaintiff, they won. NEW YORK, AUg. 26. WILLIAM A. THOMPSON.

Aunt Maria-An' did yer manage the fancy forks uncle Si-Yes; but would yer b'lieve it, I had to 'em how ter est with the knives! True Version.

Jack and Jill went up the hill To get a pall of water; Jack fell down and broke his crown,

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

Postimony by a Missionary to Africa of the Southern Presbyterian Church. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read a letter published in THE SUN from one Walter J. Shanley concerning the recent harges of Congo Free State barbarities This gentleman seems quite ignorant of real cts or he would not make such statements

as his letter contains.

I have lived for over five years in the Congo
Free State and I know from personal experience that the Congo Government is a darker
blot in Africa than ever the famous slave
raider proved to be. In spite of Father Shanlev's statement in a recent number of The ley's statement in a recent number of THE Sun that thousands are saved from this condemned traffic, I have myself seen on the Congo men, women and children who were caught by Government emissaries and by the Anerican Government and people. After an animated discussion of considerable

as we sell cattle in America.

Father Shanley calls the English Consul a calumniator, because in his official report to the Foreign Office he told of a fearful state of affairs now existing in the Congo Free State and proved to the entire satisfaction of the Foreign Office and of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons that the terrible reports of atrocities that many eye witnesses had testified to in the papers of both Europe and America were true and unexag-

Mr. Shanley also tells of the only one who was convicted in the English courts of making statements he could not prove concerning a Government official of the Congo: but he loes not tell of Morrison, Sheppard and Clark (Americans), and Scrivener, White-head, Weeks (English) and many others, all men of the highest character and integrity, who have told of systematic atrocities too vile for even a savage to enjoy; and not one of the accusations of these gentlemen has yet been proved false. Though many of these

vile for even a savage to enjoy; and not one of the accusations of these gentlemen has yet been proved false. Though many of these gentlemen are now residing in the Congo Free State, that Government dares not prosecue them for libel, for fear of their own and Consular courts proving what they know and have reported to be true, while King Leopold absolutely refuses to allow an impartial examination by disinterested parties or by The Hargue Tribunal.

It is all bosh to howl about England's agitation being to secure the Congo, and that these reports of atrocities and misgovernment are fabricated to carry out this plan.

Investigate, and if what we have said is not true administer the punishment of disgrace and expulsion which is the just reward of a false witness. If on the other hand Leopold and his emissaries are prevarioators and these terrible reports are true, in the name of God and humanity give these poor people a fairly just Government of some kind. I defy Leopold to make an unbiassed investigation by a disinterested commission; he dares not do it.

I have seen with my own eyes scores of natives lying dead and partially eaten after a raid by Government tenissaries, and I defy the Congo Government to show me one man who was punished for the crime that killed hundreds of innocent people and burned dozens of quiet villages.

These are facts I can prove, and not idle argument from the theory that the recent large exportation of rubber and vory from the Congo prove its good government and the humane treatment of the native traders. No sane man who has visited this strange country but knows that making it produces such an enormous amount of rubber in so short a time and with so little capital is proof that there is some very strong pressure put upon this naturally indolent people to make them produce such an amount.

Mr. Shanley mentions among some improvements the wonderful Cape-to-Cairo railroad, now being built. The only connection I ever heard that King Leopold had with this great scheme of Cecil Rhodes's wa

SCHENECTADY, Aug. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read that letter of acceptance of Judge Parker's the other day. It did not tell me much. And I want to know, for I am an independen in politics. Now I see he says he will not make any speeches. I cannot help being eminded of the lines in the "Biglow Papers

A Mugwump on the Mary Jane Campaign

Tell 'em that on each important question I'm right, although to speak I'm lawth; This gives you a safe pint to rest on An' leaves me frontin' South by North. NEW YORK, Aug. 26. A MUGWUMP.

Is "Helpmeet" English?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here as ns pro and con: IT IS ENGLISH. The dictionaries give it Standard. "Helpmeet, n. One who is fit to help partner; companion; wife." (The reference is

enesis, 11., 18.) "Helpmeet, n. (See Helpmate) A wife a helpmate. 'The Lord God created Adam. ' and afterwards, on his finding the want of a helpmeet, caused him to sleep, and took one of his ribs
and thence made woman?

J. H. Newman."

IT IS NOT ENGLISH. The eminent Biblical critic

Driver, in his "Notes on Geneals" (Westminster Commentaries), p. 41, says:

"An help mest for him. Better, corresponding to him, i. e., adequate to him, intellectually his equal, and capable of satisfying his needs and instincts.

Cf. Eccles. xxxvi., 24. 'Meet' is of course an archaism, meaning adapted, suitable. " " To speak of a woman (as is sometimes done) as man's help-meet (absolutely) is an error implying strange ignorance of the English language."

ignorance of the English language."

CAUSE OF THE CONFUSION. The dictionaries have taken two separate words to be a single word. The noun "help" and the adjective "meet" are printed as two separate words in all editions of the Bible. The form is "help meet"; never "helpmeet.
A comma after "help" would prevent this cor

When God had made all the animals, both mal and female, He said that He would make a helpe like to, or suitable for Adam, and He made Eve. Cathollo translation: "A helper like himself

Protestant translation: "An help meet for him. Genesis, Il., 18, 20.) The Hebrew literally reads: "(a) help as-over against-him." (Intro. Heb. Method. Harper.) The first word is a noun, and means help or helpe Helper is now the better translation. Servants are spoken of as help, but an equal should be called helper; it is the more honorable word. A man had better not let his wife hear him speak of her "his help."

The other word in Hebrew is a preposition and means: over-against, in front of, before, opporto, &c. It has been translated in the English versions by the adjectives "like" (Catholic) and "meet" (Protestant). It has also been translated adequate, con

responding to, answering to (RVn) &c. Our dictionaries sometimes show a delightfully slipshod acquaintance with common Scriptural texts. The following from Webster shows how beautifully he hasenixed things: "Helpmate, n. (A corruption of the 'help meet for him' of Genesis, ii., 18. Fuzedward Hall.) A helper: a companion; specifically, a wife. .

A waiting woman was generally considered as the most suitable helpmate for a parson. Macaulay." Helpmate is a good English word, a compoun of help and mate; it is no corruption. Bu Do the blunders of the dictionary makers make POCANTICO HILLS, Aug. 19.

Tardy Confession of a Frandulent Voter TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: I voted for Suchanan when I was 10 years old, in the village of Stuyveant, Columbia county, in this State. My grandfather, Capt. Alexander Bidwell, was

anan man and had charge of the ballot be My father was a Fremont man. My intention was to vote for Fremont. During the noon hour, when every one except my grandfather had left the polling place, the parlor of Clapp's Hotel, and during a short slesta taken by him, I slipped a ballot in the box, and after getting it in remembered I had made a mistake and had voted for the wrong man.

NEW YORE, Aug. 27.

E. M. BIDWELL.

> As Summer Wance. From Scribner's.
>
> I dropped a seed in a cold, cold heart
> Far back in the early spring;
> I've tried and tried to make it start,
> Oh, I've tried like anything.

The garden flowers that the sun has freed With bloom are all areek. Ah, when shall a bud from that little seed Blush pink in my true sewer deeds?

THE MORMON PROPHET. Recollections of an Interview With Brig-

ham Young Forty Years Ago. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the early '60s I happened to have business interests that reached to Salt Lake City, by which I was brought into relation with Brigaam Young, then President of the Mormon Church, or, as I believe they chose to be sailed, the Church of Latter Day Saints At the close of a conference where he was attended by Heber C. Kimball, Gen. Wells and others of his principal counsellors to the number of about a dozen, and consti-tuting the main body of the Mormon theocracy, Mr. Young seemed inclined to talk about his Church, its doctrines, usages and After an aumated discussion of considerable length (which, however, was wholly one sided), in which he dwelt upon the rightfulness and esential morality of plural mar-riages as practised by the Mormon people, I

rather hastily broke in by saying in sub

stance:

"President Young, I am free to admit that I do not clearly ee how a people that rests itself on the Herew Bible as the supreme standard and infalible guide in religion and morals can consistetly denounce your practice of plural marriages as necessarily in itself a sin against God, am so to be treated by the Government and lawt of the land; but, as it seems to me, it is only air and not too much to say that the institution of polygamy is in-consistent at least with the Christian civilizato say that the institution of polygamy is inconsistent at least with the Christian civilization of this country in the nineteenth century." To this, after a little demur, Mr. Young answered, as nearly as I calremember: "Well, if you put it in that way, have nothing further to say;" and the mater was not again referred to in my presence, am probably the only one now living of those that were then present, and it has occurred the that the incident might not be wholly devid of interest.

As illustrative of the autocroy with which he ruled affairs in Utah, more baselute than that of the San Francisco Viginge Committee and more despotic than that of the San Francisco Viginge Committee and more despotic than that of any Czar, Capt. Hooper, who was then the Reresentative from Utah in Congress, was the ware of a building that had been for some the occupied under lease by a foreign and dasi-public corporation. It was thought derable to own the building, and Capt. Hoper was asked to put a price on it. After sole delay, he finally said, with apparent embarrament: "I am willing to let you have it, but to a frank with you, we never do anything with; the President's permission." The next (cy he met me and said: "You can have the lot. I spoke to the President about it, an he makes no objection." I suspect the reigida would show this to be the first conveyace of real estate in Salt Lake City to other tan Mormon ownership. Capt. Hooper, though a Mormon in good standing, was for hims; a sturdy non-polygamist, and it may. I in agine, have been for that special reason tha he was selected for representative in Congress.

he was selected for representative in Congress.

One day Mr. Young drove me through and about the city. This would be too trivial to mention, except that, as I was told, for a long time previously, after the military expedition to Utah under Gen. Albert Sydney Johnson, he, like the prisoner of the Vatioan, had not been publicly seen on the streets of the city. Certainly Brigham Young was not an ordinary person; he impressed me at least as one of the few really great men that I have seen or known.

New York, Aug. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Mr. Parker sent his telegram to the St. Louis convention he said: "I regard the gold standard as irrevocably settled." I would ask, Why did he regard it so; and if he so regarded it, then why did he not say the same thing in regard to the policy of

protection? By no logic that Mr. Parker could invent could he prove that the gold standard was as "irrevocably settled" as the policy of pro-tection. W. P. Ormsbr. WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Aug. 25.

Waldeck-Rousseau's Political Work.

From the London Times. The special work which M. Waldeck-Rousseau undertook, in connection with the Min istry of the Interior, of which he has twice discharged the duties before, was the resto-ration of respect for law and for authority. This was an urgent need, for during the Bou-langist disturbances and the Dreyfus controversy almost everybody in France seemed ready to claim the right to ignore laws or acts of Government he chanced to disapprove. Since M. Waldeck-Rousseau's accession to

acts of Government he chanced to disapprove. Since M. Waldeck-Rousseau's accession to power in 1899, and in spite of his retirement in 1902, a better state of things has prevailed. Those who dislike the policy of the Cabinet have no option but to counterwork it by Parliamentary methods. The personnel of the Administration has been changed from top to bottom, and M. Combes, who took the place of M. Waldeck-Rousseau on the resignation of the latter two years ago, remains at the head of the Republican "bloc" which his predecessor created.

The spectre of the Dreyfus iniquity has not been altogether laid, but its terrors will never again lead to social disturbance or political revolution on a large scale. The introduction of Gen. de Galliffet into the Government by M. Waldeck-Rousseau served its temporary purpose by allaying fears and reinforcing discipline in the army, while the "free pardon" conceded to the victim of a hateful conspiracy and the amnesty bill carried by the Prime Minister's estrenuous exertions at a later date brought about a practical, if apparently illogical, settlement of what seemed an insoluble problem. Throughout, M. Waldeck-Rousseau's hands were strengthened by his friendly relations with the Labor party, which were of long standing and which enabled him to retain the services of M. Millerand after it had become safe to dispense with those of Gen. de Galliffet.

It was M. Waldeck-Rousseau who raised anew in the most drastic form the question of the control of the religious orders by the Associations bill of 1901. He was himself perfectly consistent, for, as he pointed out at the time, he had endeavored many years before to effect by legislation the complete subordination of all such bodies to the civil power.

New York State Wine for Subway Christenias

From the American Wine Press.

Alderman Griffenhagen, at the meeting of the board on Aug. 9, offered a resolution that, as the subway had been built by New York capital and labor, the Mayor should, if he christens the first train with champagne, use a bottle of wine mad n New York State. Of course, the resolution brought forth much comment and discussion, but Alderman Griffenhagen's patriotic position is a good one, and it has

been indorsed by many people and by some of the newspapers. In any city of Europe do you think that the authorities would even think of, much less allow.

a great public enterprise to be christened with a
foreign wine? Suppose a subway was to be opened
in Berlin, do you think that a French wine would be used at the opening ceremonies? If a subway were to be opened in Paris, do you imagine that the authorities or the people would have a German or Italian wine to christen the enterprise? No: there would be a riot first.

Why, then, should we have less local pride in New York city than they have in Berlin or Paris? Why permit the "boomers" of French champagne to dictate to the New York public? Here in New York State fully 75 per cent. of all the American champagne is produced, and in purity and quality it is every way equal to the foreign brands. Let the first train in the subway be christened

Spinning Bee in Maine. From the Kennebec Journal The Martha Washington Benevolent Society of Deer Isle met at Sunset the other day for its annual spinning bee. Old fashioned spinning

wheels were in actual use. Among the caliblis was a quilt presented to the society for the benefit of the library, made by Aunt Salome Scilers, who is now nearly 104 years old. Little Island Very Much in It. From the Lewiston Journal.

There is an island in the Little Ossipee, not more than half as large as Cow Island, which is in two States, three counties and four towns. The States are, of course, Maine and New Hampshire. The counties are York and Oxford in Maine and Carroll

county, N. H. The towns are Parsonsfield, Porter, Effingham and Freedom, The Oldest Woman Doctor in the World.

From the New York Medical Journal.

Dr. Amelia Wilkes Lines, who recently celebrated her eightieth birthday, is the oldest practising woman doctor in the world. She was the first woman to receive a diploma in the State of New York, and has practised in New York city

Johnny's Saggestion. Knicker-My son, come with me! Johnny-Er-say, Pa. don't you think since we got a baby in the family you might aboilsh the

distaliane mount